

CLAIMS

WE CLAIM:

1. A transgenic non-human mammal, whose cells contain a polynucleotide, comprising:
a pancreas-specific promoter operably linked to a KGF-coding polynucleotide.
2. The transgenic mammal of claim 1 wherein the pancreas-specific promoter is an insulin promoter.
3. The mammal of claim 1 **or 2**, whose cells further contain a polynucleotide,
comprising:
a second pancreas-specific promoter operably linked to an EGF-coding
polynucleotide.
4. The mammal of claim 1 **or 2**, whose cells further contain a polynucleotide,
comprising:
an insulin promoter operably linked to an EGF-coding polynucleotide
promoter.
5. A method for the *in vivo* proliferation of pancreatic duct cells in a mammal,
comprising:
providing a pancreatic source of KGF to the mammal.
6. A method for *in vivo* production of pancreatic hepatocytes in a mammal, comprising:
providing a pancreatic source of KGF to the mammal.
7. The methods of claim 5 or 6, wherein the pancreatic source of KGF is provided by
expression of a recombinant DNA molecule comprising a pancreatic specific
promoter operably linked to a KGF-coding polynucleotide.

8. A method for producing pancreatic duct cells, comprising
contacting a common stem/progenitor cell to liver cells and pancreatic cells
with a developmentally effective amount of KGF, wherein KGF induces
common stem/progenitor cells to develop to duct cells.
9. A method for producing amylase-positive exocrine cells, comprising
contacting a common stem/progenitor to liver cells and pancreatic cells with a
developmentally effective amount of KGF, wherein KGF induces common
stem/progenitor cells to develop to exocrine cells.
10. A method for the *in vivo* proliferation of a common stem/progenitor to liver cells and
pancreatic cells, comprising
providing a pancreatic source of KGF a proliferation-inducing growth factor to
a mammal, wherein the growth factor is the expression product of a
polynucleotide having a pancreatic-specific promoter operably linked with a
coding polynucleotide for the growth factor.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the pancreatic-specific promoter is an insulin
promoter.
12. A method for inhibiting beta cell development in the pancreas of a mammal,
comprising:
injecting the subject with an inhibition-effective amount of a neutralizing α -
KGF antibody.
13. A method for identifying proliferating pancreatic duct cells using PDX-1 as a marker,
comprising:
 - (a) contacting a pancreatic duct containing proliferating pancreatic duct cells with
a reagent that binds to PDX-1; and
 - (b) detecting the contact, wherein the detection identifies the duct as containing
proliferating pancreatic duct cells.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the reagent is an anti-PDX-1 antibody.
15. The method of claim 13, wherein the detection is of contact between the reagent and PDX-1 in a proliferating pancreatic duct cell
16. The method of claim 13, wherein the proliferating pancreatic duct cell is a pancreatic stem/progenitor cell.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein the detection is of contact between the reagent and PDX-1 in a pancreatic stem/progenitor cell.